BUSINESS MOTIGES.

LEARY'S JANUARY OR FESTIVAL HAT .-LEARY'S JANUARY OR FESTIVAL HAT.

The acvel experiment of introducing a New Sigle of Hat for the Honday Scason, haying met with great favor on its adoption by us in 1851, confirms our intention in its cantinance. We will open for sale, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, in canaction with our "Original Styles. Hats received per America, made expressly for the Season, by our distinguished Paris Fabricant. To Gentlemen, seeking combinations of quality, elegance of cutline, elaborate and truthful famile, our offering for the season is respectfully submitted.

[IRRY & CO., Leaders of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, Astor House, N. Y.

Fur Stores, No. 96 Bowers and No. 12 John. st., near Broad way. He keeps an excellent assortment, has his goods man elastured right, sells cheap, and recommends nothing but what is good. He got the premium at the Fair of the American Institute for superior Fars and workmanship.

13 168 W 45 FURS. FURS. FURS. - Young's premium

W. T. JENNINGS & Co., Drapers and T. Jennings & Co., Drapers and tailors, of No. 231 Brood way, embrace this anapicions seam, the commencement of a new year, the Iwaneth of their career, to intimate their appreciation of the partonage they have elimited, and as the sequel to their success is not an easy if a possible attainment, they would refer to it m a confidence of what has before been written. That good taste, like facalities, may be improved by cultivation, but the farm where it exists is innate, is neither bossessed by all nor can it be imported. Certain it is, its effects are intuitively recognized, even by those who do not possess it and from this fact a supremacy for our garments has been attained, for, although it should appear egotatical, we claim a superiority for the style of our work, and in that we conceive much of the evenomy of a garment consists. With these views we shall continue to have on hand an extensive stock of goods, from which to answer tas requirements of our bunnerous patrons, at our usual modarate charges.

FOR ALL SORTS OF WEATHER .- Rubber Over Shoes and Clogs. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Travelus Caps, the most portable and approved patterns, Kossuth Hats, with or without feuthern. Ne. 275 Broadway, Irving House.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS .- Something substantal in Men's and Boys' Clething —We are closing out our stock of Clothing and Under Garments, consisting of fine Overcoats, Fly Sacks, Frock Coats, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, Vests, Shirtz Drawers, &c., cheap for Cash. d29 6t MW&FA BOCONTON & KNAPP, No 3: Maiden-lane

Gentlemen wishing to get anything in the form of a fine Boot, Shoe, or Guiter, would do well to call on D. BROWN, No. 41 Courtlands et, under the Merchants' Hotel. French Calf Boots, usually sold at 84 med 37, for 84 50.

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

A Coup o'Erar—To cure the prevailing coughs and colds, by Mrs. Jenvis's Cold Candy.
Wheezing and sneezing.
Two neighbors together.
Began to exclaim
At the "horrible weather."
"Now ranning, now snowing."
"Now freezing, now blowing."
Thus they taked with a sort of asthmatical crowing.
Not unfrequently checked in the midst of their croaking.
With this sort of chorus of coughing and choking—
"Eh—hough—tight tais phlogm.
Eh—hugh—tight tais phlogm.
Eh—hugh—tight that bright street.

Ea-bugh -ah! Ah-hom!

Up Broadway-that bright street,
They pantingly weeded,
But no further unan White st.
Their journey extended.

The sign stretching o'er Mrs. JERVIS's door.
Disabased the best method their health to restore:
They entered, they bought,
And two cures were soon wrought
By the candy that acts with the quickness of thought.
Now their chorus is changed, from "ch-hough and ahem!
And wheezing and strugging, and spitting up phicgm,
To" Hurrah for this caney; how lucky we are

Mrs. JERVIS for ever [-Ha-hah! ha ha-ha.]
Sold whotenals and ratad, by Mrs. W. JERVIS. No. 366
Broadway, and by druggists generally.

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS-JAMES Saddler, No. 197 Broadway, "Frankin Buildings," would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a large and very choice assortment of Havana and Principe Cigars, of various brands, which he offers for asle at reasonable prices, either wholesale or retail James Saddler, No. 197 Broadway, "Frankin Buildings." j6 5t

I will cure all who come to me, of consumption, whether you have money or not, if you can jet wark across the roum. I can cure you but if you have it till all strength and vivaility is gone. I will not guarantee to cure you, but even in that case there is so much to warrant hope that you shall not only be welcome to the medicine, but have all due attention at your houses, if in this city. Talmor Warrs, M. D., No. 42 Greenwich-st, houre from 9 to 2. Depot for Warrs' Nervous Anti-norm (Nature's Fluid let the Lamp of Life,) No. 192 Nasanast. Recollect I have fost but one patient in three years.

To CLERGYMEN. - Our agents at Lancas I O CLERGYMEN.—Unit agents at Indicas-ter inform us that Rev. J. M. Fisher, of that place, lately had an attack of Bronchitis, which occasioned great hearne-ness, and finally a complete loss of vocc. After trying several things to no purpose, he was completely cured by the use of an bottles of Dr. ROGERS's Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua.

For sale by A. L. Scovill & Co., at the Dépôt, No. 316 Brondway, and by all retail Druggists. Price—la large bettles \$1, or three bettles for \$2.30.

THE NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF BOSTON -Boston is blessed with a Whig Mayor and an Opposition Marshal. The Whig Mayor and Alderen had appointed one Bernard McGinniskin, a native of Ireland, on the day police. Marshal Tukey opposed his appointment in all kinds of ways, as if ton would be forever disgraced by a naturalized citizen acting as a policeman. Barney triumphed over Tukey, and assumed the duties of his responsible office; but Tukey who seems to be an Indias in his batreds, has deprived Mr. McGinniskin of his office. The Atlas says, " without warning and without any charge having teen made against him.

FRANK McLAUGHLIN TURNED UP .- MIKE WALSE, it will be seen, voted for his old friend Frank McLaughlin, for Speaker of our Assembly Frank once had more people running after him than he has now, but Mike's friendship is as constant in adversity as prosperity.

NAVAL .- The U. S. frigate Congress, (the flag ship of Com. J. McKeever), Capt. J. Mc-Intosh; the U. 8. sloop of war Jamestown. Comm'r J. W. Downing, and U. S. sloop of war Plymouth, Comm'r Kelly, were at Rio de Janeiro Nov. 14, all

well.

The U. S. frigate Raritan, Capt. Chas. Gauntt, was at Valparaiso. Nov. 25.

The U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna, Capt. Autick, sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on the 29th October, to join the East India Squadron.

The U. S. slcop-of-war Marion, Comm'r W. N. Glendy, was at Hong Kong on the 30th Oct.—all

well.
The U.S. sloop-of-war St. Marys, Comm'r Magruder, was at Talcahuana on the 25th Nov.
The U.S. sloop-of-war Decatur, Comm'r Green, The U.S. sloop-of-war Decatur, Comm'r Green, as at Havana on the 30th Dec.
The U.S. frigate San Jacinto, Capt. Thos. Crabbe,

iled from this port on the 2d inst , for

The U. S. frigate Savannah, was taken out of the Dry Dock at Gosport on the 29th ult., and the U. S sloop St. Louis was docked immediately in her place, for the purpose of overhauling her bottom they will be laid up in ordinary.

WARNING .- We understand there is good reason to believe that persons in New-York and in this city have been endeavoring to thwart important measures of the Government, bearing upon its rela-tions with Mexico, and especially the Tehuantepec tions with Mexico, and especially the Tehnantepec treaty, by corresponding with persons of supposed influence, or in high office in that country. What ever may be the other metives of those persons in adopting such a course, it cannot reasonably be as scribed to a sense of patriotic duty, especially when they must be presumed to be aware that they are quity of the penal offense denounced in the law of the United States. (Washington Republic.

KOSSUTH AND JACKSON ASSOCIATION .-We call attention to the announcement in and column, of the Committee of the Jackson De cratic Association in relation to the 5th of January banquet at Jackson Hall. We are gratified to learn banquet at Jackson Hall. We are gratified to learn
that most of the distinguished persons invited belonging to the Democratic party have signified their
intention to be present, and also that the illustrious
Hungarian hero, with his suite, will grace the occasion with his presence. In a spirit of gallantry, the
Committee have provided for the admission of a
limited number of the fair sex, and we have no
doubt the banquet will be the most brilliant affair of
the faind that has ever taken place in this metropolis.

The chira Course

THE LARGEST YET .- The ship George THE LARGEST YET.—The ship George Washington, Capt. Cummings, cleared at the Custom-house yesterday for Liverpool, with a cargo of 5,501 bales cotton, being by odds the largest cargo of our great staple ever shipped from or to any port. The weight of her cargo is 2,293,872 pounds, and is valued at \$166,440 10. She is 1,534 tuns burden, and was cleared by H. V. Baxter. She was loaded in nineteen running days, of which seventeen were working days.

[New-Orleans Pic., Dec. 28.

THE FRESHET IN THE CONNECTICUT .-Large quantities of ice came down the Connecticut on Friday afternoon. The railroad bridge over the "Ox-Bow" was moved from its abutments on Friday, and the passage by trains rendered impossible. The passengers and mails were conveyed from Northampton to Cabotville in stages. As far north as we have heard from, the meadows are piled with ice. As Hartford and Middletown, the ice had broken, and was moving away with the water very high.

high.

The Opposition caucuses held in this city on Saturday afternoon, resulted, we understand, in the election of a majority of Barnburners to the County Convention, which is to be held on the 5th for the selection of a delegate to the National Convention.

(Albany Register.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1852.

Topics of the Morning.

In Senate, vesterday, there was a petition presented for an increase of pay to those of our Navy employed on the Pacific. The lash for the sailor's back was taken up and laid down again. Mr. Seward presented a petition for the exploration of a route to China. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury (given in another column) was received. A debate ensued on printing the Census; nothing done. A Message from the President, inclosing a note from Mr. Webster, was received, concerning the Cuban prisoners, recommending an appropriation for their relief. A bill appropriating \$10,000 for relief of the Library passed. Mr. Seward offered a resolution looking toward granting a pension to the widow of General Belknap, and then the August Body went to dinner.

In the House a Committee to receive Kossuth was announced by the Speaker. The reception will take place to-day at 1 o'clock. A bill was introduced granting 160 acres of land to the landless, Mr. Berghisel protested against the Utah Report. The Treasury Report was received. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, where they engaged themselves a few minutes to no purpose, then rose, and the House also went to dinner.

Kossuth's speech to the Clergy of the District is given by Telegraph. He expresses himself disappointed at the result of the votes of the People of France. Other items concerning his movements we give from the Washington papers of yesterday Gov. Hunt's Message will attract attention. It is promptly before the public.

In our State Senate the Whigs have elected the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper. The Opposition the Clerk.

In the Assembly, Jonas C. Heartt, of Rennssalaer, has been chosen Speaker, and Richard U. Shearman re-elected Clerk both Whies.

The Pennsylvania Legislature organized in part at Harrisburg yesterday, the Opposition electing their officers in the House. The Senate failed to elect its Speaker.

Senator Seward entertained Kossuth last evening. The Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, Senators Cass, Houston, &c. were present.

Buchanan, it seems, has carried the City, and Cass the County of Philadelphia.

The Triangular parties of Massachusetts

were caucusing last night. See Telegraph. The death of the venerable Professor Stuart of Andover is announced in the Boston papers of yesterday. An obituary notice of the deceased will be found in another column.

Items from Mexico, Letter from Mrs. Thrasher, Forrest Divorce case, Proceedings in the City, and other matters of interest lay themselves open in every column asking for perusal.

The Whig General Committee, it will be seen, has been organized by the election of ex-Alderman James Kelly of Hd Ward as

the telegraph on Monday night, only a part of | Colleges to-day if no shilling had ever been the Treasury Report was given in The bune of yesterday morning, where it appeared exclusively. The whole document will accordingly be found reprinted on another page of this morning's paper.

We have received the first two numbers of a new literary journal, with the odd title of 'Today," published weekly in Boston by Redding & Co., and edited by CHARLES HALE. This journal s intended to be of a purely literary character, and not at all religious or political, and to combine the qualities of the various kinds of periodical literature. Its contents are to be entirely original, with the exception of translations from foreign books and ournals, including essays, reviews, stories and sketches, poetry and criticism, notices of music, art, and the drama, and summaries of news. The num bers already published contain a very readable miscellany, and are quite creditable to the industry and act of the Editor and his collaborateurs. The type graphical execution of the journal is in good taste. though by no means an extraordinary specimen of Boston printing. Dexter & Co. No. 43 Ann-st., are

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA .- The U. S | State. mail steamship Alabama, Capt. Woodhull, from Savannah, arrived last night, bringing 91 passen ers-among whom are 55 persons attached to the Italian Opera Troupe-a list of whose names will be ound under the appropriate head. We are indebted to our friends of The Republican, Georgian and News for favors.

THE BOSTON MUSEUM, an excellent iterary and miscellaneous journal, published in Boston, under the editorial charge of CHARLES A. V Purnan, Esq., appears in a new dress with the commencement of the New Year, and presents a smiling, cordial, and most attractive aspect. It has a noble list of contributors, and, with the editorial skill and experience devoted to its columns, it bids fair to surpass any weekly journal in the "City of Notions." Among the writers for the Nuseum we observe the names of John Neal, Caroline Lee Hentz, and others, whose contributions alone would furnish a sure passport to popular favor. This journal may be obtained of Dexter & Co. in New-York.

Boston.-The newly elected Municipal dicers of this city were inaugurated on Monday. hief Justice Shaw administering the oaths of office to the Mayor elect, who in turn swore in the members of the Council. The Mayor, Hon. Bans. SEA ER, delivered a short address. Henry J. Gardner was chosen President of the Council, and Washington P. Gregg, Clerk. S. F. McCleary was chosen City Clerk, in place of his father, S. F. McCleary, Sr. resigned, who had held the office ever sine Boston was a city-29 years. Thursday, January 14. was appointed for holding an election for an Alderman in place of Mr. Seaver, who had been chosen Mayor

adjourned meeting is to be held this evening to settle the contested seats, and to permanently or-

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION .- The celebration of the Third Universalist Society's Sunday School to morrow night promises to be an interest ing affair Good speaking may be expected.

Gov. Hunt's Message.

The State of New-York may well be proud of her Financial condition. Her entire indebtedness falls short of \$22,000,000, while her Canal Revenues alone for the year just closed exceeded \$3,700,000; which sum, after paying all the expeases of Repairs and Management, \$1,650,000 principal and interest of the Canal Debt, and \$200,000 toward the ordinary expenses of the Government, left a surplus of \$950,000 to be devoted to the completion of our Publie Works. Of the \$9,000,000 to be berrowed to complete those Works, \$1,500,000 has recently been obtained on six per cent. bonds which the State agrees to pay only in case the Canal Revenues shall suffice for that purpose, yet these bonds have sold above par. The Individual Property subject to Taxation by the State is efficially valued at \$1,100,000,000, and is doubtless worth \$1,500,000,000. The Canal Revesues of the past year exceed those of the preceding by \$235,000, and the Half Mill Tax for general purposes has also (owing to a more just and equal valuation of property) yielded a large increase over the proceeds of any former year. Gov. Hunt suggests that this tax may be reduced, but exhorts to caution in the reduction of our Canal Tolls in view of the pledges of said Tolls to secure the payment of our new Canal Stock. Our School Fund exceeds \$6,500,000, which, added to the fair productive value of our Public Works, makes total of over Fifty Millions of Dollars against a Public Debt of some Twenty Millions. The State of New-York, therefore, has available assets worth Thirty Millions more than all she owes. How many other Political communities. State or National, an show so fair a balance-sheet?

Our Common Schools taught 726,291 children during the past year, at a cost for Teachers' Wages and School Libraries of \$1,432,696, or a little over \$2 per pupil. We estimate, however, that only about 600,000 children constantly attended, increasing the cost to nearly \$21 per scholar -still cheap enough. The Governor says our new Compromise School Law of last winter is popular and works well; but he does not say whether the number of pupils has increased under it as fast as under the Free School law, nor what is the state and progress of education. We fear our Schools have rather retrograded than advanced since we abolished the County Superintendents; and we heartily wish the Governor had recommended a return to the Superintendent system. We should prefer one for each Senate District, chosen by the People thereof at each election of Senators and paid a fair salary. A good officer in that place would richly earn \$1,500 per annum, traveling expenses included. He should be required to visit personally every

school in his District within his two years. We totally dissent from the Governor's recommendation of farther donations of Public Money to Colleges. Those institutions swarm among us like the frogs of Egypt, and State gratuities are the slime wherein they are bred. We trust the Legislature will never give them another dollar. We firmly believe that we should have had In consequence of the bad working of fewer but stronger and far more efficient Tri- taken from the State Treasury for their endowment, and we trust the present Legislature, instead of giving away more money to Colleges, will look sharply into our donations to Academies, and see whether these are all well bestowed. We suspect they are not. Why is the Governor silent with regard to the State Normal School?

As to an Agricultural and Mechanical ollege (not two, by any means) we are warmly in favor of it, but not of its endowment by the State. We want a good one, and not such a drones'-nest as we fear a State endowment would give us.

What the Governor says of State Prisons, Crimes, Judicial Revision of Capital Trials, the Pardoning Power, &c., we like. We are not convinced, however, that the prisoners might not be so employed that their products should not at all interfere with the honest mechanical industry of the

We heartily approve the Governor's sentiments respecting our Charitable Institutions and the Protection of Immigrants from Europe. Also, his endorsement of our system of Free Banking, and his suggestion of a law to prevent Railroad Accidents. Such a law should punish walking on a track and other independent causes of such accidents as well as those in which the Companies and their agents are culpa-

-As to the prevention of Bribery at Elections, as well as other crimes, the most effectual step would be the utter and stringent suppression of Tippling Houses of all kinds. We do not see that the Governor goes to the root of the matter.

-We are afraid the Slavery Agitators in Congress will not pay due attention to the lecture our Governor reads them. They 'love to be persecuted,' like Mawworm, and would be miserable if they hadn't some fancied grievance to hang their interminable speeches on. How could Foote have shot up to greatness in the absence of such agitation? But when the Governor says the Federal Constitution has "wisely left the States free to regulate their domestic affairs," we fear he claims more than OPPOSITION GENERAL COMMITTEE .- An | can be maintained. True, we don't believe the Constitution ever intended to authorize the knocking down of our people unawares and hurrying them off into slavery without a jury trial, but we fear it did mean to authorize the auctioneers of mothers and childrea to interfere in our "domestic affaire." I tion had increased less than 5 per cent. At

by coming here on negro-hunts. This is sure to foment agitation and excite ill blood, however prudently and properly it may be done; but if they will stop knocking peaple down gangways upon red-hot stoves and jerking Christian husbands and fathers off into slavery without allowing them to see their wives and children, we'll try to get along with it somehow.

-As to African Colonization, we always did favor it, and do still. We would like to see it endorsed and sustained by both National and State Governments, though we do not concur in all the Governor's arcoments in its behalf.

-Gov. Hunt's announcement that he peremptorily declines a reelection will be received with very general regret. He possesses qualities which always did and always will render him personally popular, and no man has filled important stations for so many years yet made so few enemies. He will retire widely esteemed and regretted. We think the public service has further need of him.

The Treasury Report.

The Secretary reports that the balance in the Treasury on July 1 last, was \$10,911,645 68; and by his estimates the total means of the current year will exceed the expenditures \$11,458,743 09; and on the 1st July, 1853, he estimates that there will be in the Treasury a balance of \$20,: \$6,413 90 a sum sufficient to pay off the \$6,237,941 35 of public debt maturing on that day, and meet such extra appropriations as Congress may authorize. These estimates are based upon an annual income of \$49,000,000 from customs, \$2,100,000 to \$2,500,000 from public lands, and \$300,000 from miscellaneous

The expenditures demanded by the new territories are stated in the Report separately from those for the general purposes of the Government; the former are set down at 91 millions, the latter at 331 .-The Secretary advocates a liberal policy toward the territories, and on sufficient

The entire public debt is now \$62,560,. 395 26. Notwithstanding the extraordinary demands on the Treasury, \$1,667,843 11 of the debt have been redeemed in the last year. In investing the surplus funds of the Department in U. S. stocks at market rates a heavy premium has had to be paid, amounting, on 21 millions, to \$325,-655 24; and if the entire debt should thus be bought up in advance, this premium would amount to above 8 millions of dollars; and should it be known that the Government was thus in the market, the premium would rise still higher. To obviate this the Secretary proposes to buy instead, sound State stocks, and hold them as a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt.

The Report then considers how a revenue equal to the permanent wants of the Government can be secured, at a time when the debt is coming to maturity and must be paid, for its renewal is out of the question. This brings up the influence of the present tariff upon the industry and prosperity of the country. Mr. Corwin discusses this topic in a very brief and condensed manner. The great question which he considers is whether the present tariff will continue to produce a sufficient revenue; and this he dwells upon without any reference to the principles of economical science, or to any collateral points. The facts he presents on this head are such as should compel the earnest attention of Congress, and of all intelligent citizens. He shows that while the exports of American products in the past year aside from gold, exceeded by forty-three and a half millions those of the year previous, this excess was due to the shortness of the cotton crop for the last two years, whereby the price of that staple was greatly enhanced, a state of things not again to be counted on. At the same time the exports of bread stuffs and provisions have declined from the immense amount of 1847, after the famine, and of 1848, the year after the European revelutions, to within 21 millions of what they were when the British corn laws were in full force; and rice and tobacco have also largely fallen off. During the year ending June 30, 1851, the export of specie was 29 millions; during the first five months of the present year, 271 millions have been exported, or nearly as much as in the whole year preceding, notwithstanding large shipments of cotton. And this exportation must continue to increase unless there should be a reduction in the importation of foreign fabrics.

Should the importation increase, domestic manufactures will be broken down, and the people engaged in them must go to farming, with a diminished market for farming produets at home and no increase in the market abroad. Thus they will become imneverished, their ability to buy foreign products diminished, the revenue from customs will fall off and the Government will he driven to direct taxation for its support and the payment of the public debt.

The history of the iron trade furnishes the Secretary with a forcible illustration of his positions. In 1842, under the operation of [the compromise tariff, the [consumption of iron in the country-imported and homemade-was equal to 40% lbs. to each person of the population; in 1846, under the influence of protection, it had risen to 92 lbs, per head, and while the importation had fallen off only 31 per cent, the home production had actually increased 330 percent; in 1848, the tariff having been changed, the movement reached its climax; the consumption was 991 lbs. per head, but now the importation had nearly doubled, while the home produc-

this point the influence of the present Tariff begins to appear; in 1849 the consumption tell to 95; lbs. per head, while the importation increased 89 per cent and the home production fell 18 per cent; in 1850 the consumption fell to 864 lbs. per head, the importation rising 17 per cent, and the home production falling 13; per cent; and in 1851 the consumption fell to 691 lbs. per head, the importation rising but little more than 1 per cent, and the home production falling 27 per cent. Thus it appears beyond dispute that under protection the consumption of iron and the home production rose immensely : while under the present system not only has the home production declined fifty per cent, but the ability of the country to pay for and use iron has declined at the same rate.

These facts Mr. Corwin presents in the simplest manner, and without attempting to draw any other inference from them than that the ability of the people to import. and pay sufficient duties to meet the needs of the Government is likely to disappear under the present system, and that we are in danger of becoming dependent on foreign countries for an article so important as iron. These are impressive and impregnable conclusions, and if they do not have great weight with Congress, it will be because that body is blind, or bent on attending to some other interests than those of the country.

The Report then speaks of the Coast Survey in terms of just commendation. The making Mint Certificates receivable for duties is recommended, as is a reduction in the value of our silver coin, so as to equalize the relation between it and the gold coin. The need of Branch Mints at San Francisco and New-York is fercibly stated, and it is recommended that in establishing such, those at Dahlonega, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C., be discontinued, except as assay offices. The construction of new cutters for the revenue service of the Pacific is advised, and an increase of pay for their officers, who in many cases now actually receive less than the seamen under their command, the wages of the latter having peen already augmented on account of the high price of labor in those regions. The condition of several hospital and customhouse edifices, now building, is reported, and the attention of Congress called to some necessary reforms in the laws relating to suits brought against the Department and in those relating to commerce and navigation generally.

-This Report is a clear, intelligible, diect and business-like document. It should be read and pondered by every man who would understand the affairs and labor for the welfare of the Republic.

Death of Professor Moses Stuart.

We regret to announce the death of this venerable theologian and eminent man, which took place at his residence in Andover, Mass. last Sunday night, Jan. 4th. The disease, to which he fell a victim, was the prevailing influenza, from which he had suffered severely for several days. His funeral is to be solemnized on Thursday next, in the Chapel of the Theological Seminary, which for so long a time had been the scene of his labors, and echoed to his fervent utterance of praise and exhortation.

Professor Stuart has filled an important place before the public for many years. Of a singularly ardent temperament, his activity was ever seeking for new spheres of exercise. Limited scribed round of teaching, he was constantly aspiring to novel methods of exposition and to original forms of illustration in the advocacy of he system to which he was pledged. He was a conservative by education and habit; but possessed the natural qualities which usually place a man in the ranks of progress. Hence, he often found himself in a false position. An advocate of the freest inquiry, he was not left free to embrace its legitimate results. With a boldness that confers a lasting honor on his independence of mind, he welcomed the rising lights of European learning, at a time when a taste for German theology was deemed equivalent to the abnegation of Christianity. Discarding the alarms of the "timid good," unmoved by the counsels of trusty friends who saw no thing but a lurid glare in the brilliancy of German scholarship, and impatient of the stereotype forms which had been assumed by the theology of the day, he broke out a new path into what was then the wilderness of German erudition. bringing back with triumphant assurance of their value, a rich abundance of strange fruits, which men were in doubt whether to regard as "grapes of Eshcol," or "apples of Sodom The example of Prof. Stuart gave a new im.

To a certain extent, it changed its direction and character. It made it less metaphysical, and nore critical. It removed it from the field of abstract speculation, to that of Biblical philol ogy. Of his numerous pupils, who still venerate his abilities and virtues, many have attained a riper and more accurate scholarship, than the teacher, to whom they are indebted for so many genial and inspiring influences. But without him, they would probably have remained in the beaten track. They were led by his literary enterprise to "fresh fields and pastures new." which they have since cultivated with eminent success and honor. Prof. Stuart himself was neither a profound

pulse to theological learning in this country.

nor a wise scholar. He made too free use of his German masters, for his own mental soundness and vigor. His judgment was far inferior to his zeal. His best writings are disfigured by a vein of pedsatry, which was often worse than the "dead flies in the apothecarie's ointment." Nor had he the critical sagacity, the self-possesion, and balance of mind, or the fine and severe culture, which would have made him a competent authority on questions of classical learning. His pretensions in that respect were submitted to a searching examination, a few years since by Professor Kingsley of Yale College, in an un' relenting but admirable review of an edition of Cicero, on which Prof. Stuart had ventured with singularly inadequate preparation. Since the appearance of that article by the acute New-Haven bilologist, Prof. Stuart's claims as a classical scholar have seldom been alluded to with enthusinstic admiration.

Of late years, the lamented Professor had exhibited a deep interest in politics. His writings in that department are certainly not among his

most felicitous efforts, and will reflect but her. honor on his memory.

The personal qualifications of Prof. 8. were of a highly original and striking character His disposition was generous, almost to a facility His childlike simplicity was tempered wat spice of bitter satire, which often gave his reputees an inconvenient severity. Frank, consting impulsive, he suspected no malice in stars, and thus often gave way to harmless brest of vanity, which a better knowledge of the well would have suppressed. During his whole life, he was an earnest student. A genuine and to. thusiastic love of good learning inspired his of. forts. With all his eccentricities, he was to voted friend of education; a sturdy descendant of the Puritans, inheriting their faith and their virtues; an encourager of youthful genius; ardent lover of his country ; a sincere worshiper of his God.

The leading dates in Professor Stuart's bia. graphy may be briefly given. He was born and the 26th of March, 1780, in Wilton, Conn. and had nearly completed the seventy-second year of his age. He received his academical education at Yale College, where he graduated in 1799, remaining in that Institution as a Tutor from 1802 to 1804. Leaving the profession of the Law, for which he had studied, he determined to engage in the ministry of the Gospel, and having completed his preparation for the sacred office, became the Pastor of the Central Congregational Church in New-Haven in 1806, In 1810 he was appointed Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover; in which office he continued until 1848, when he was led to resign it by continued ill health and the growing infirmities of age, havng discharged its duties for the protracted space of thirty-eight years.

Lecture of Rev. Dr. Baird-The Bible So-

Notwithstanding the very severe snowstorm, the Tabernacle was pretty well filled to bear Doctor Baird last evening. The audience was very respectable, but the sprinkling of ladies was rather

The Lecturer, after the preliminary proceedings, proceeded to say that having been for a considerable time in the old world, especially in Great Britain and Ireland, he thought it would be interesting to them to hear the exact state of Christianity there. His first position was that it was not so much to be desired that the Gospel should be carried into Heathen lands as that the Christian world should be really christianized. Christianity is now extended

really christianized. Christianity is now extended nearly all over the world. The Christian nations govern the world, and among those nations those that are Protestant are the most powerful, most ealightened and best fitted for freedom. How would it be with the world if France, Italy, Spain and Portugal had the same pure religion as England or the Republic of Mexico the same pure religion as the United States.

The Lecturer then proceeded to give an account of his tour in Ireland. Of the 6,500,300 now forming the population of that Island, over 4,500,800 are Roman Catholics. The portion of Protestants that are Episcopalians is exceedingly small. The principal sects are the most numerouse. All these are now exerting themselves to circulate the Bible. It has been, said and truly, that the converts to Protestantism were 39,000. There are 50 missionaries and 200 readers, and their labors have been blessed. The readers are indeed Missionaries, because they go among the people. labors have been blessed. The readers are indeed Missionaries, because they go among the people, speak to them kindly and thereby induce them to read the Bible. From these labors he expected that in a very short time indeed Ireland would be Protestantized.

France was the next subject. Speaking of the presenturumper, he said that he feared he would govern by the bayonet, and would be aided by the Hierarchy. He desired part to be misunderstood. There

ern by the bayonet, and wouldbe aided by the Hierachy. He desired not to be misunderstood. There were several enlightened Catholics, Bishops, and even Archbisheps, who opposed him, but still he would be supported by the Hierarchy and the Jesuits, and in return, he would support them, and he greatly feared that, as long as he ruled, the Protestants of France would have a hard time. In Belgium the Protestant religion is making rapid progress, and though the country is essentially Catholic, and the Government Catholic, Protestant missionaries are fully protected. They (the Government) are nobly fulfilling the guarantee of religious liberty contained in their Constitution.

fulfilling the guarantee of religious liberty contained in their Constitution.

In Holland there is the greatest Protestant activity. In Germany the Protestant religious is increasing, and among the Protestants the Evangelicals at increasing. There are now 150 home missionaries, and they are sadly wanting. The state of things there is deplorable. Infidelity is increasing, and principally because the Protestant clergy are too closely allied with the State.

In Hungary, the Protestant religion has suffered more persecution than in any country in Europe, 7st it has not been able to extirpate Protestantism. There are in Hungary 3.500,000 Protestants. There are 6,500,000 Roman Catholics. The Protestants.

are 6,500,000 Roman Catholics The Protestant support their Churches and their Schools by volun-tary contributions. They disdain to receive a six-pence from the House of Hapsburg. Hapnau is now endeavoring to obtain the management of these Churches. The Protestants were nearly half of Hungary's armed dependency. But the Catholics is that struggle nobly bore their part. In Sardinia, where there is the freest Constitu-

in Sardinia, where there is the freest Constitu-tional Monarchial Government in Europe, Protest-ant missionaries are also protected, and the Prot-es tant eligion is rapidly increasing. In reference to the closing of the American Church at Rome, the Lecturer said he was sorry to find that among the influences that operated to induce the Pope to request this act should be done, were remonstrance addressed to the Pope by highly respectable American Roman Catholics. The Dr. was warmly applanded.

Rev. Dr. Bethune then addressed the meeting in Rev. Dr. Bethune then addressed the meeting in a most impassioned strain. His picture of Louis Kossith was grand. In reference to the greatness at this country, a greatness arising from the intelligence and the honesty of the American people, he said, "If you believe one of the great political patties in this country—if you believe one-half the country, the other half are scoundrels—and if you believe this half that other half are scoundrels, and if you believe both, they all are scoundrels—felieve neither." (Loud appliance)—The Doctor made a most conclusive speech in proof of the positions he laid down, namely. First, that the country is great, and, secondly, that this greatness was owing to Religion. He then reviewed the State Governments, and argued to prove that Europe was not enlightened enough to be free.

We are compelled to omit the other interesting

We are compelled to omit the other interesting prodeedings.

We understand a large collection was taken up.

"DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YOLK FOR 1852."-This Committee fully organized at its meeting last evening at Tammany Half. The Eigsteenth and Nineteenth Wards were the only ones ontested and the decision of the Old Men's Committee in the Eighteenth Ward case, was reversed by a vote by ballot, Mesars. George W. Berrian, HenryA. Warts William L. Hall, Edward Murray, Charle E Shes' receiving 17 votes to 5 blanks, and 10 for John Poster, Terence Keon, John Murphy, John Nesbitt, Wil-

Nineteenth Ward - David B. McCulloun, Edward Smith, Peter Masterson, Jr., John O'Kee, George D. Davis, were admitted by a vote of 24 b 4, for the opposing iticket. A viva roce election wa then gone nto for permanent officers, resulting a follows Chairman, John Wheeler, XVth Wad Vice-Chairman, William Drew, IVth Ward Secretaries Thaddeus B. Glover, XIth Ward, and John A. Smith. XVIIth Ward : Treasurer, Augustus L. McMahan, XIVth Ward Sergeant-at-Arms, Samuel Bennett IIId Ward. Adjourned to next week, when ! special meeting is to be held to elect Standing Com mittees, and to procure the residences of the Delegates for publication with the By-laws.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT. - A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Cerks Cutters, and others connected with the Clothist Es tablishments of this City was held last evening suant to notice, for the purpose of forming as Asse ciation, having for its object the closing of the street. in that particular branch of business at \$ order. Saturday evenings excepted. Mr. McKee the Chair. The proceedings were of a truly like character, requiring only as an auxiliar, uniform action, combined with an explicit and teaper. of the public, to develope its complete as a second of the public, to develope its complete as a second of adjournment precludes further comment, but we of adjournment precludes further comment, but we shall do more ample justice to the praise works. ertions of these gentiemen, by reference to next meeting, on Monday week next or earlier may be advertised. Thanks being voted to Press, the assemblage adjourned.